

As regards the phalanges, compared with the normal digital formula of 2. 2. 3. 4. 3, the first or undissected specimen (fig. 1) shows a formula of 0. 1. 2. 3. 1, while the second or dissected specimen (fig. 2) gives a formula of 0. 1. 2. 2. 2. The fourth digit of the former appears to have met with a misadventure after development; hence I have queried the third phalanx. In short, one phalanx almost always seems to be suppressed in each digit.

The specimen upon which a dissection was made reveals that the distal end of the tibio-fibula is enlarged, and that the astragalus and calcaneum are suppressed as such, or, rather, that their vestiges are fused with the distal tarsals into one mass in which the astragalus alone is demarcated by a ridge.

The frogs were supplied by a dealer who can give no more certain information than that they were collected within 20 miles of the London radius.

---

XXII.—*On a small Collection of Reptiles and Batrachians made by Mr. Goodfellow in E. Bolivia (1918-19).* By JOAN B. PROCTER, F.Z.S.

THIS collection, made in Esperanza, E. Bolivia, though small, included an extremely rare lizard—*Ophiognomon trisanale*—and a new species of the genus *Hyla*, which I have named after its discoverer, Mr. Goodfellow. The collection has been presented to the British Museum.

## REPTILIA.

### Teiidæ.

1. *Ameiva surinamensis*, Laur.
2. *Ophiognomon trisanale*, Cope.

1 specimen, ♀.

This extremely rare lizard is new to the collection of the British Museum. It is readily distinguished from the other two species of the genus by its hind limbs, which are half as long as the anal plates; the fore limb ends in three terminal tubercles.

Colour: light brown above, with three longitudinal dark lines; the two outer become darker and the vertebral lighter on the tail. Brown beneath, with two dark lateral bands. Tip of snout and chin white, also underside of end of tail. Each scale beneath the tail dark brown, with a white centre.

	mm.
Total length .....	115
Length of head .....	7
Width of head .....	5
End of snout to fore limb .....	15
Length of fore limb .....	2.5
Length of hind limb .....	1
Length of tail (end reproduced) .....	40

#### Amphisbænidæ.

#### 3. *Amphisbæna alba*, L.

#### Boinæ.

#### 4. *Epicrates cencris*, L.

Var. A of the British Museum Catalogue of Snakes.

#### Colubrinæ.

#### 5. *Herpetodryas carinatus*, L.

Var. C of the British Museum Catalogue of Snakes.

#### 6. *Liophis pæcilogyrus*, Wied.

#### 7. *Liophis guentheri*, Peracca.

Very closely allied to *L. viridis*, Gthr., but stouter in build.

#### 8. *Liophis reginæ*, L.

#### 9. *Oxyrhopus guerini*, D. & B.

1 specimen, unusually strongly marked with broken transverse bands and blotches of cream-colour on a dark brown ground; cream-colour below. In the British Museum Catalogue of Snakes\* the one difference cited between this species and *O. neuwiedii*, D. & B., is the form of the snout. In the key to the genus on p. 100 they are distinguished as follows:—

Rostral much broader than deep, forming an obtuse angle posteriorly, its upper portion not more than half as long as its distance from the frontal .....	<i>neuwiedii</i> .
Rostral nearly as deep as broad, forming a right or acute angle posteriorly, its upper portion at least two-thirds its distance from the frontal .....	<i>guerini</i> .

There are specimens, however, which are absolutely intermediate in this respect: two specimens of *O. neuwiedii* (from

\* Boulenger, Cat. Snakes, vol. iii. (1896).

Trinidad and Caracas) have the rostral almost as deep as broad, its upper portion two-thirds its distance from the frontal, and a specimen of *O. guerini* (from Pernambuco) has the rostral only two-thirds deep as broad, its upper portion two-thirds its distance from the frontal. In every case, however, the two species may be told apart by the loreal, which is moderate and not much longer than broad in *guerini*, whilst in *neuwiedii* it is very small and much longer than broad.

## BATRACHIA.

### Cystignathidæ.

#### 10. *Leptodactylus longirostris*, Blgr.

1 specimen.

This rare frog is new to Bolivia; the two specimens in the British Museum collection are from Santarem, N.E. Brazil.

The Bolivian specimen has its upper surfaces flushed with a brownish pink, and has regular, dark, light-edged, triangular dorsal markings—one between the eyes, one over the scapular region, and a blotch above the sacrum; cream-coloured and immaculate beneath barred limbs. The red colour is particularly noticeable on the sides and thighs.

### Bufonidæ.

#### 11. *Bufo marinus*, L.


#### 12. *Bufo typhonius*, L.

### Hylidæ.

#### 13. *Hyla appendiculata*, Blgr.

#### 14. *Hyla goodfellowi*, sp. n.

Described from a single female specimen.

Habit lanciform. Head as long as broad, its length going  $3\frac{1}{2}$  times in length from snout to vent. Vomerine teeth in -shaped series, not in contact with each other or with the choanæ; choanæ moderate. Tongue subcordiform, adherent. Snout obtusely pointed, measuring  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times diameter of eye; nostril nearer end of snout than eye; canthus rostralis obtuse; loreal region oblique; interorbital space as broad as upper eyelid; eye moderate; tympanum distinct,  $\frac{1}{2}$  width of eye. A slight web between the three outer fingers; a very slight rudiment of pollex, first finger shorter than second;

toes  $\frac{3}{4}$  webbed, web reaching disc of all but the fourth toe; subarticular tubercles feeble; discs of fingers and toes much smaller than tympanum. The hind limb, when carried forward along the body, reaches far beyond end of snout; tibia  $6\frac{1}{2}$  times as long as broad, going  $1\frac{2}{3}$  in length from snout to vent; foot  $\frac{2}{3}$  length of tibia.

Skin smooth above, granular below excepting the pectoral region, which is quite smooth; a straight glandular fold from posterior corner of eye to behind shoulders; a faint fold along forearm and tarsus.

Greyish brown above, with dark transverse dorsal bands; a narrow dark cantlial streak; barred limbs, about six bars across femur and tibia; brownish yellow beneath, lighter on throat and breast.

*Measurements in millimetres.*

Snout to vent .....	60
Length of head .....	18
Width of head .....	18
Fingers 1 to 4 .....	8, 10, 12, 10
Hind limb .....	105
Tibia .....	37
Foot .....	25

This species is closely allied to *H. boans*, Daud., from which it differs chiefly in having a smaller tympanum, smaller choanæ, and much smaller and weaker series of vomerine teeth.

15. *Hyla venulosa*, Laur.

16. *Hyla nasica*, Cope.

XXIII.—*On new Forms of South-American Birds.*

By C. CHUBB, M.B.O.U., F.Z.S.

MICROPHILA, gen. nov.

The chief characters of the species that I suggest for separation as a new genus under the above title are the straight culmen, not arched or semicircular as in *Sporophila*, and the more rounded tail; its small size and peculiar coloration also help to distinguish it.

Type, *M. castaneiventris* (Cab.).